BEARING — Compass Bearing

Roadside: C/R/L Feature Type: Length Interlocking: Yes

Definition/Background: Represents a directional line segment of the roadway showing the degree of curvature of the roadway and bearing changes effected by curves in the roadway and/or horizontal shifts in the roadway.

Responsible Party for Data Collection: District Planning

Required For: All functionally classified roadways on the SHS

Who/What uses this Information: Safety, Central Planning, District Planning

How to Gather this Data: In office – Refer to construction plans or survey field book.

Enter N or S, the degrees/minutes/seconds, and the direction of deviation. Determine the angle deviation from north or south and the direction of the deviation.

Code using the described format. For example, a roadway heading 29 degrees in an eastward direction from north would have a deviation description of "N 29° E," and a roadway 35 degrees from south in a westward direction would be "S 35° W."

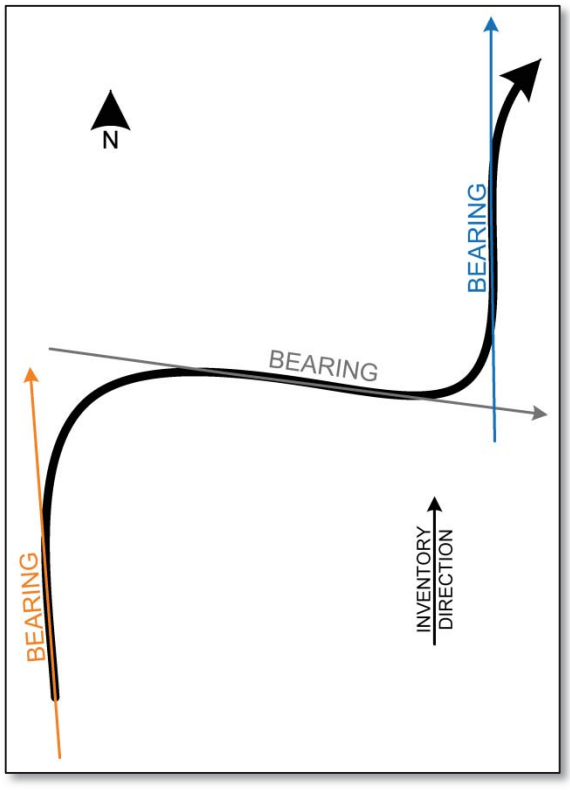
Value for Compass Bearing: 11 Bytes: XXXDXX'00"X – Record curve degrees/minutes/seconds

Enter using the following format:

			D			'	0	0	"		Format
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Position

Below are descriptions for the byte positions:

1 N (north) or S (south)
2, 3 the number of degrees the roadway turns
4 D for degrees
5, 6 minutes of the curve
7 single quote (') for minutes
8, 9 seconds of the curve
10 double quote (") for seconds
11 direction in which the curve is traveling: E (east) or W (west)



HRZCANGL Horizontal Curve Central Angle

Roadside: C/R/L Feature Type: Length Interlocking: Yes

Definition/Background: Denotes the roadway segment's central curve angle. Also commonly referred to as the delta (Δ).

PI – Point of Intersection. The point where the back and forward tangents intersect.

Central Angle – Angle formed by two radii drawn from the center of the circle to the PC and PT. Also referred to as the delta (Δ).

Responsible Party for Data Collection: District Planning

Required For: All functionally classified roadways on the SHS

Who/What uses this Information: Safety, Central Planning, District Planning

How to Gather this Data: In office – Refer to construction plans or survey field book. Enter degrees/minutes/seconds. Refer to coding box.

Offset direction: 1-right and left, 2-right, 3-left

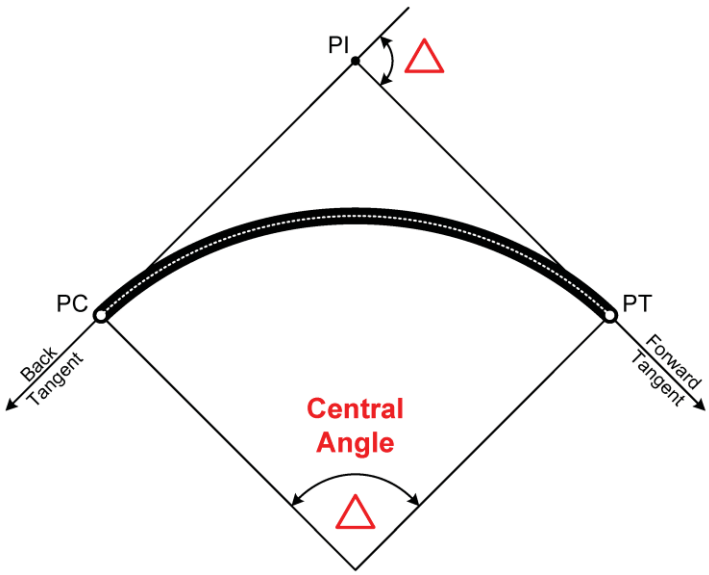
Value for Horizontal Curve Central Angle: 13 Bytes: XXXDXX'XX.00" – Record angle according to degrees/minutes/seconds /hundredths of a second

Enter using the following format:

			D			'			.	0	0	"	Format
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Position

Below are descriptions for the byte positions:

1-3 will be the number of degrees of the angle (zero fill degrees; e.g., 005 for 5 degrees)
4 will always be D for degrees
5, 6 will be the minutes of the curve
7 will always be a single quote (') for minutes
8, 9 will be the seconds of the curve
10-12 will always be .00 (optional – may be removed)
13 will always be a double quote (") for seconds



CURVE DATA

PI STA	= 406+00.58
DELTA	= 18° 02' 46" (RT)
D	= 1° 30' 00"
T	= 606.56'
L	= 1,203.07'
R	= 3,819.72'
PC STA	= 399+94.03
PT STA	= 411+97.10

HRZDGCRV Horizontal Degree of Curve

Roadside: C/R/L Feature Type: Length Interlocking: Yes

Definition/Background: Denotes the degree of curvature per 100 feet. Sometimes referred to as the D value of the curve.

The horizontal degree of curve is used to calculate the CURCLASx (x = A-F) in Feature 118 (HPMS).

The degree of curvature is measured by the angle subtended at the center by an arc 100 feet long.

Small D values represent flat curves with large radii, and large D values represent sharp curves with small radii. In general, D values larger than 20° are rare.

Responsible Party for Data Collection: District Planning

Required For: All functionally classified roadways on the SHS

Who/What uses this Information: Safety, Central Planning, District Planning

How to Gather this Data: In office – Refer to construction plans or survey field book.

Offset direction: 1-right and left, 2-right, 3-left

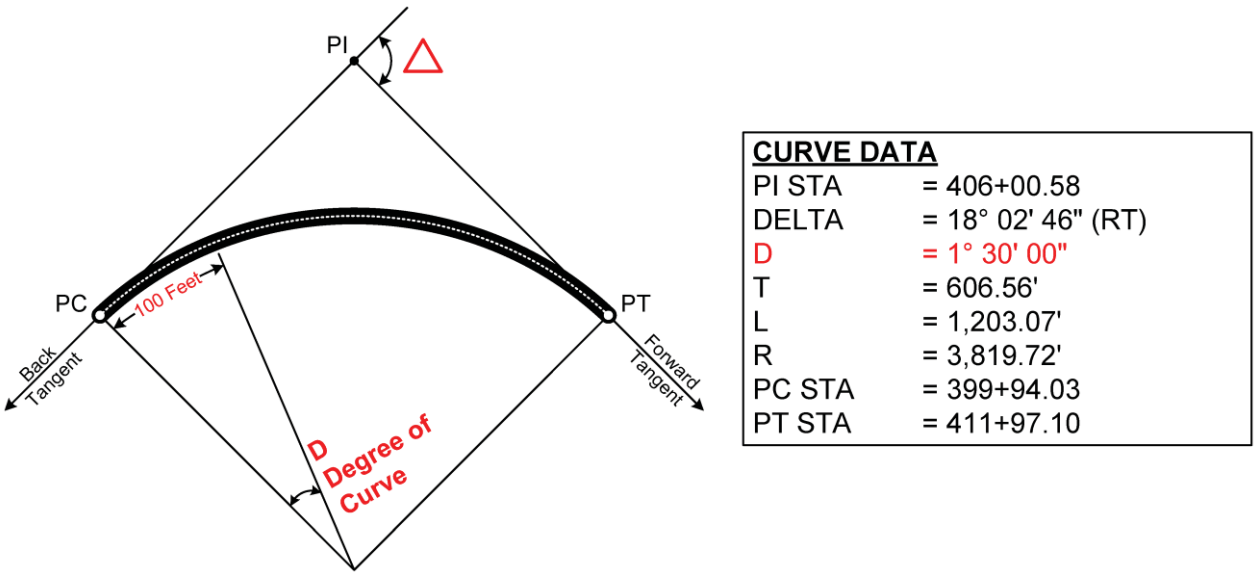
Enter degrees/minutes. Refer to coding box. The horizontal degree of curve should be coded for both sides of the roadway for all divided roadways that have different alignments.

Value for Horizontal Degree of Curve: 7 Bytes: XXXDXX' – Record degrees/minutes

Enter using the following format:

			D			'	Format
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Position

Below are descriptions for the byte positions:
1-3 will be the number of degrees the roadway turns
4 will always be D for degrees
5, 6 will be the minutes of the curve
7 will always be a single quote (') for minutes



CURVE DATA

PI STA	= 406+00.58
DELTA	= 18° 02' 46" (RT)
D	= 1° 30' 00"
T	= 606.56'
L	= 1,203.07'
R	= 3,819.72'
PC STA	= 399+94.03
PT STA	= 411+97.10

HRZPTINT Horizontal Point of Intersection

Roadside: C/R/L Feature Type: Length Interlocking: Yes

Definition/Background: Milepoint number for the intersection of the back and forward tangents projected onto the roadway.

PC – Point of Curvature. The point on the back tangent where the curve begins.

PI – Point of Intersection. The point where the back and forward tangents intersect.

PT – Point of Tangency. The point on the forward tangent where the curve ends.

NOTE: *Record the milepoint of the PC as the BMP and the milepoint of the PT as the EMP of Feature 221.*

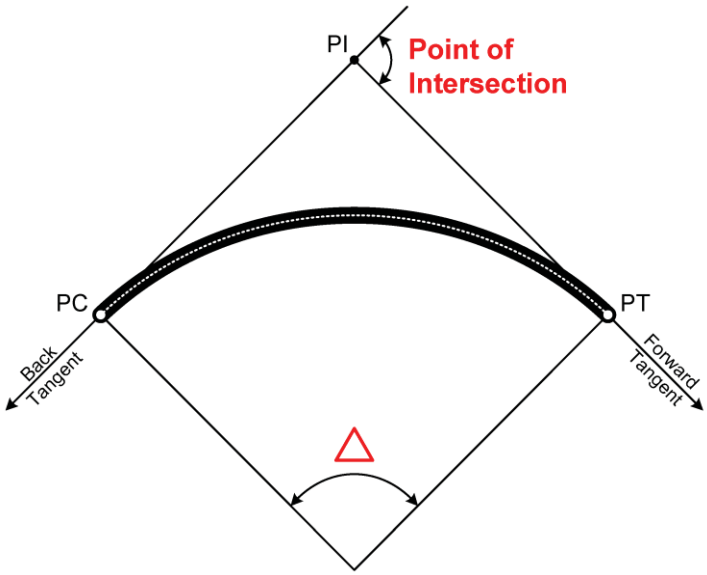
Responsible Party for Data Collection: District Planning

Required For: All functionally classified roadways on the SHS

Who/What uses this Information: Safety, Central Planning, District Planning

How to Gather this Data: In office – Refer to construction plans or survey field book. Enter in milepoint number for the intersection of the point of curve.

Value for Horizontal Point of Intersection: 6 Bytes: XXX.XXX – Record milepoint of the PI



CURVE DATA	
PI STA	= 406+00.58
DELTA	= 18° 02' 46" (RT)
D	= 1° 30' 00"
T	= 606.56'
L	= 1,203.07'
R	= 3,819.72'
PC STA	= 399+94.03
PT STA	= 411+97.10